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patronage from fights in which the money demanded by the contestants and by the promoters for admission to the fights is out of proportion to the quality of the sport furnished. While BARNUM held that the American people liked to be humbugged, LINCOLN said that you couldn't fool all the people all the time.

There should be a limit to the admission fees to fights. With such a limit the amounts paid by the principals would be adjusted automatically to reasonable proportions.

No men engaged in sport enjoy compensation so greatly out of proportion to their worth as the ring fighters. Most of the title holders stall and cover up when they meet men of class who are ambitious to win championships. Others draw the color line.

Any champion prize fighter should be ready to defend his title against any other battler, be he white, red, black or yellow.

Judge Andrews's Vote.

Judge WILLIAM S. ANDREWS of the Court of Appeals, who is a candidate this year for election for a full term to the court in which he has served with distinction since 1917 under the Governor's designation, merits election by an overwhelming majority.

In the campaign now entering its last week Judge ANDREWS represents the public spirit which, having said that government shall be by laws and not by men, puts that principle into effect in the construction of the statutes of the State.

Thus Judge ANDREWS stands for more than the retention in office of Judges who have served the State well; he stands for more than the expediency of preferring, of two candidates, that one who is better qualified by experience for the office to be filled.

Judge ANDREWS stands before the electors the champion of honest, unswerving, uncompromising interpretation of the Constitution and application of the statutes. He represents in the canvass independence of the judiciary from sectional, partisan or class control. His candidacy embodies the fundamental principle of a State and a nation in which the people rule under a written constitution interpreted by the judiciary.

Under these circumstances the higher the vote for Judge ANDREWS mounts the better it will be for the State of New York; and the larger New York city's vote for Judge ANDREWS the greater will be the credit of the electors of this municipality.

North Dakota Recalls Itself.

It was the people of North Dakota who went into a Statewide programme of socialism, industrial, commercial and financial. They went into it deliberately, temperately and legally at the polls, with nobody but themselves to blame if they failed, as THE NEW YORK HERALD said at the time, and with nobody to take the credit away from them if they succeeded.

The people of North Dakota having voted themselves into the programme of socialism labored at it diligently and patiently. They put some of their best intelligence into it and made large sacrifices for it. In every way they gave it the chance to win if it were in the scheme itself, backed by a hardworking and meritorious public, to win.

But it failed. It failed to satisfy the people of North Dakota as signally as it failed to satisfy those outside the State. It failed to deserve to live as a political institution. So the people of North Dakota themselves now begin to go out of the programme of socialism of their own will as they went into it, with calm deliberation and by legal process at the ballot box.

North Dakota, desocializing because after the best test it could get the scheme could not be made to work out the way its own honest and zealous introducers tried to work it out, is a refreshing example of plain American sense.

Death Valley Scotty.

Los Angeles, speaking for California, announces that HARRY M. PHILLIPS, millionaire by virtue of Mexican mines, and chief exponent of "the golden rule," is coming East through Chicago to spread happiness by distributing five and ten dollar bills among those sufficiently interested to seek his society. He drops a half eagle into a pocket, so to say, and an automatic smile rewards him.

Mr. PHILLIPS will find a committee awaiting him wherever he stops. But there will be disillusioned citizens who will stand back and, while disdaining no Phillips smile inducer, will wonder what it all means. Their caution will be the fruit of experience; they will remember SCOTTY, King of the Desert Mine, the Death Valley Mystery, who penetrated the East in a special train fifteen years ago, and "taught 'em what dollar bills were at the Waldorf." SCOTTY was a "lavish" spender. His announced intention to buy a train and beat E. H. HARRIMAN's time across the continent put him on the front pages of the newspapers; such place names as the Funeral Mountains, which lay on the trail of SCOTTY's mine, added a picturesque flavor to his tales of great Windy Pass ores running from \$10,000 to \$75,000 to the ton in precious metals. SCOTTY wanted pulp and he got it. His dog was named Gold Bug and wore a diamond collar.

But SCOTTY's fame soon tarnished.

He turned to the theatre; he was reported as an applicant for enlistment in the Marine Corps; and then, a few years after his noisy appearance here, he told a California Grand Jury that his mine was a myth, that he never was a miner, and that his sole function was to cover the selling activities of a number of active stock distributors.

As long as SCOTTY's name and antics are not forgotten well advertised miners with eccentric habits may look for a certain amount of cynicism in the greetings extended to them here.

The Tumulty Memoirs.

Our neighbor the *Tribune* subjects to the deadly parallel the text of Mr. JOSEPH P. TUMULTY's published statement of the reason why General LEONARD WOOD was not allowed by President WILSON to go to the front and the text of Mr. GEORGE CREEL's statement concerning the same incident contained in a book of Mr. CREEL's printed about a year ago.

Both statements seek to put the responsibility for General Wood's suppression upon General PERSHING rather than upon President WILSON, but that is not the matter of present interest. The point of present interest relates to the good faith and independent origin and historical soundness of the eulogistic recital which is offered as "Mr. TUMULTY's own story."

The deadly parallel is convincing. The slight variations in phraseology are insignificant. Where they occur they denote nothing more than a feeble attempt to differentiate. It is impossible for the observant mind least given to accusations of plagiarism to escape the conclusion that one of two things must be true:

Either the Tumulty version is a substantially literal appropriation of the Creel version, or both the Creel version and the Tumulty version are derived from a common source in some written document or memorandum adopted by each biographer and exhibited by him as his own with only trifling alterations of text.

When the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* called the attention of Mr. TUMULTY to the close approach to identity, in words and punctuation as well as in the substance of statement, Mr. Wilson's former private secretary is reported as saying by way of explanation:

"There is no reason why the two narratives should not be alike. CREEL knew the facts and I knew the facts. There is no memorandum on the subject, so far as I know. I certainly did not consult any memorandum. CREEL knew all about it, and so did I, and the two versions would necessarily be much alike."

Necessarily they would be much alike in substance, under these circumstances, but that is not the question. The question is how they came to be so much alike in form; and as to that Mr. TUMULTY's explanation is lamentably insufficient, even if it is accepted as entirely ingenious. For although two writers knowing the same facts and undertaking to tell the same story would necessarily cover the same ground, there is not one chance in a thousand, or in a million, that in the course of their independent recitals they would both be guilty of precisely the same grammatical misdeeds appearing at the same place in each version.

"The decision was not the decision of the President, nor the Secretary of War, nor the Chief of Staff, but the weighed judgment of General PERSHING," &c., wrote Mr. CREEL. Of course what he should have written, to be within the law, is "The decision was not the decision of the President, or of the Secretary of War," &c.

And Mr. TUMULTY, in his "own story," writes: "The decision with reference to General Wood was not the decision of the President, nor the Secretary of War, nor the Chief of Staff, but it was the judgment of General PERSHING," &c.

Mr. TUMULTY's reminiscences and "disclosures" of the Wilson Administration will have value only in proportion to general confidence in their spontaneous origin and their perfect candor.

Hens for Winter Laying.

For those who can spare the time and have the inclination, poultry keeping pays, whether it is a matter of a few hens or a flock large enough to supply meat as well as eggs for the family table. One of the essentials for success in any case is the selection of stock of the proper type. Then comes the matter of care and feed. This is the time of the year when the birds which are to furnish the supply of eggs for the winter months should be taken from the remainder of the flock. Early pullets are the best for this purpose. They should be kept in clean quarters where the ventilation is good and they should not be disturbed once they begin laying. Clean nests will help egg production. So will a well balanced ration, which should include green feed of some sort; the common mangold is excellent, and one of these tied up so that the hens will have to jump to get at it is helpful, as the exercise promotes circulation and keeps the birds from becoming too fat.

Alling birds should be removed from the flock immediately and of course vigilance should be used to keep the birds and their house free from vermin. Litter in which scratch feed is thrown should be changed frequently and there should always be a box filled with road dust or fine dirt in which the hens may dust

themselves, this provision being an aid to health and cleanliness.

In a country where no breakfast is considered complete without fresh eggs in some form the domestic hen is an important asset and exploited intelligently she is a fruitful source of supply.

Our Canada Export Troubles.

Our exports of actual goods never went up in the dazzling foreign trade boom as they seemed to go expressed in dollars. The outward shipments of commodities as such are not now always down, as the dollars involved again make them appear to be. We got more money then for anything and everything we sold abroad. Now we get less. But the volume of work given to our industries and our labor by our foreign trade is properly measured not in dollar marks but in tons, barrels and bushels.

Nevertheless, foreign trade dollar marks can signify a disturbance very distinctly. They can show the velocity of the rise or the fall of both imports and exports as measured against each other. It is not necessarily either a bad thing or an undesirable thing when an export value of goods to a given country drops from \$2,000,000, say, to \$1,000,000. It may be a very good thing. The higher cost may have been throttling the export volume of such goods, thereby shutting down some of our factories and shortening their payrolls. The lower cost may stimulate our production for foreign trade, thus opening factories and lengthening payrolls.

And such increase of home production is yeast for a general industrial quickening. But when in a given case the dollar marks of our exports go down very much faster than the dollar marks of our imports go down we have a danger signal. Our trade with Canada right now is waving a red flag.

Canadian values are not very far apart from our own. If, therefore, we lose two dollars of sales to Canada for every dollar of sales that Canada loses to us we are moving decidedly in the wrong direction. This is exactly what we have been doing in respect of our trade with the Dominion; in fact, for every dollar that Canada's exports to us have gone down in the last year our exports to Canada have gone down two dollars and a quarter. The Canadian loss was \$109,000,000; our loss was \$246,000,000.

And Canada, let us not forget, had become our second biggest and best customer in the whole world. With our Canadian exports of approximately a billion of dollars in a year, only the United Kingdom surpassed Canada in the volume and value of goods bought from us. The whole of South America, with Mexico, Central America and the West Indies thrown in, did not equal Canada as a buyer in the markets of the United States. Now the relative swing is heavily against us.

What is the answer? Well, for one thing, we have plastered loans all over other countries which never can be normal customers of ours, while we have been stingy with credits to the one country destined naturally to be our very first customer.

For another thing, we have put up trade barriers particularly irksome and exasperating when strung along our northern border, trying to shut out imports from Canada while wanting to continue our exports into Canada.

For yet another thing, we still cling to a tariff system good enough in the days of economic and financial stability the world over, but in these days of European demoralization and disorder archaic and ruinous. We let a pauper wage or debased currency like Japan or Germany or Czechoslovakia slip its goods through our custom house with negligible duty payments, but we exact the limit from a solvent, dear labor country like Canada.

If this is good business the two dollars and a quarter of export loss on our part to every dollar of loss on Canada's part does not show that it is. If it is not bad business, then taking work away from our industries and labor which turn out the goods for export is good business.

This country needs to give care to any of its foreign trade that begins to look as sick as our trade with Canada looks.

More men than women registered this year, which makes so much the greater the responsibility of male New York for the defeat of HYLAN a week from to-day.

An English authority on health proclaims the theory that steady work is bad for man. A great number of men who do not pretend to be health authorities have shown by their conduct their agreement with him.

Two aspects of a mysterious murder recently revealed on Long Island by the discovery of a young woman's torso offer material for thought to the reflective. One is the contrasting positive identifications made by mothers, fathers, husbands; the other is the number of young women missing from their homes whose families believe the victim may be of his blood.

Days. These days are scattered leaves. Beneath the wind—Bright days, when I return. What shall I find?

When I come seeking down These changing ways The little ghostly fragments Of my days?

Will there be one when I Shall come again As bright beneath the sun As it was then?

Not certain of the End. From the *Kansas City Star*. "M— and wife, a little lower last night," related Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., "and when I got the best of the argument she 'lowed that yarfater she'd suffer in shame. I ain't a waiver, but I reckon I'll invite all the married men on the Ridge to gather around and enjoy the spectacle."

Labor Union Politics.

An Opportunity for Conservative Elements to Assert Themselves.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The railroad strike, in which the engineers would have been the dominating union factor, has been averted. Why? Because newspaper publicity, expressing the disapproval of the intelligent public, together with an excess labor supply, has influenced the strike leaders to such an extent that their pedal extremities have become chilled and they have gone astern. Had the public been threatened with the same inconvenience in the marine engineers' walkout last May, and similar publicity been given it, the leaders would have suffered the same condition of chilled feet, and disaster to the Marine Engineers' Association would have been prevented. As it stands to-day this association is in a state of impending national dissolution, due to the pernicious activities of the paid political representatives of the members.

In all unions of men who toil for wages there are three elements. First, the political element, composed of the salaried officers, the men gifted with the powers of leadership and persuasion. Second, the conservative minority element, the men of greater intelligence, but lacking nerve to voice their sentiments at the meeting floor. Third, the radical majority element, including the orators or "snake charmers," it is not judgment which makes the final movement in strike conditions; it is the false enthusiasm created by these union "snake charmers," whose interests are purely personal and selfish.

There is no question that future labor movements will be influenced by the reverses experienced by the marine and locomotive engineers. When these two powerful unions can be backed off the board the time has arrived for a showdown, not between capital and the labor masses but between the political and the normal elements of the unions.

It will be a hard struggle to depose those union politicians, but determined and persistent effort on the part of the conservatives will accomplish wonders, and it is the only method by which accord between employer and employee can be brought about. Capital might as well admit the fact that engineers will always have an organization, and I venture to assert that organized labor, intelligently conducted, will prove beneficial to both interests when the employer meets the employee half way on the bridge over the gulf of wages and working conditions.

The conservative members of these engineer unions realize that wages must revert to a scale approaching pre-war conditions. CHARLES STEWART. BROOKLYN, October 31.

The Bird and the Gunner.

Does the Pheasant Get an Even Chance From the Hunter?

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your article on pheasant shooting said: "Beautiful to the eye in life, glorious as he turns in the air a prey to the sportsman who has given him an even chance, the pheasant is a delight on the true dynamics of his own life."

May I inquire in what sense the sportsman has given the pheasant an even chance? If the pheasant escapes the deadly shot he preserves what he had before, his life, and the sportsman loses the thing of pleasure which killing the bird would have given him. If the pheasant is killed the hunter has gained, and the pheasant has lost his existence.

The terms of the contest are by no means equal, for where the sportsman can lose only a momentary pleasure the bird can lose its life.

RAYMOND WEEKS. NEW YORK, October 31.

Maté With a Tube.

Paraguayans Have a Reason for Their Way of Drinking It.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: From some of the opinions expressed concerning the taste of yerba maté I conclude that many who have tried this beverage do not know how to prepare it or drink it.

The native places the leaves of the yerba maté in a gourd and on them hot water is poured. After standing a few minutes the tea is drunk through a tube.

The reason for this procedure, as explained by a Spaniard living several years in South America, is that the beverage contains a substance very readily oxidized by the air, causing a disagreeable and bitter taste. Prepared as an ordinary tea and poured into a cup it is rank, but as described is an agreeable drink. A. E. JARRE. EAST ORANGE, N. J., October 31.

Explaining the Accent.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The final vowel in maté, and in other words of Spanish origin